

# The Lincoln Republican.

"The tendency of Democracy is toward the elevation of the industrious classes; the increase of their comfort, the assertion of their dignity, the establishment of their power."

BY ROBERT WILLIAMSON, JR.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., JANUARY 26, 1842.

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## NEW TERMS OF THE LINCOLN REPUBLICAN

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.  
The LINCOLN REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at \$4.50, if paid in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed three months.  
No subscription received for a less term than twelve months.  
No paper will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, until all arrears are paid.  
A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted conspicuously for \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

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To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

## Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and inducing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases, which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The bladder which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most successfully successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffatt requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by D. & J. RAMSOUR, Lincolnton, N. C.

September 2, 1840.

## STATE of NORTH CAROLINA, Lincoln County.

Fall Term, 1841.

Sarah Ramsey vs. James Ramsey. Petition for Divorce, and Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Ramsey, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the "Lincoln Republican" and "Western Whig Banner," for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Lincoln at the Court-house in Lincolnton on the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, &c. and the said petition be heard ex parte.

Witness F. A. Hoke, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday in Aug. A. D. 1841; and the 60th year of the Independence of said State.

F. A. HOKÉ, CLK. 17—3mo. Price adv. \$10.

Blanks! Blanks!!  
Constable Warrants, Ca Sacs, Appearance bonds and Witness Tickets, &c.

## From the N. O. Picayune. THE VICTIM OF AMBITION.

The fourth man on whom the Recorder, in his own polite yet dignified way, called yesterday to show cause why he had been arrested, was Richard Wright. Richard did not respond with the usual "Here, sir," but stood up in the dock.—He looked like a monument erected to misery—like a flag staff divested of its ensign, still standing over the ruins of a Tippecanoe log-cabin—like a man turned out of office, weeping over the danger which threatened his country and inveighing against the profligacy of men in power—like any thing and every thing which told of hopes blasted, anticipations never realized, and the mind's greeny freshness prematurely withered by the storms of adversity. Could he be placed as a beacon-light on the shoal of misfortune, the most unskillful mariner would not fail to perceive there were "breakers ahead." But we'll to his examination.

"Mr. Wright," said the recorder, "you were found drunk last night by the watchman. What are you?"

"A victim, sir—a victim!" said poor Richard, emphatically, pursuing up his brow, folding up his arms, and extending his legs in a latitudinal direction, evincing by his attitude and eye that he was prepared to meet with fortitude whatever further broadsides Fortune was about to let fly at him.

Recorder—Of whom have you been the victim?

Richard—I have been the victim of mankind—of the world—of my own ambition—that feeling which beckons us onward but to deceive—that lures us forth but to disappoint—that feeling which "Makes the madmen who have made men mad."

Here Richard buried his face in his hands, as if the thought of what he had been, overcame him a moment.

Recorder—What has all this to do with your being drunk?

Richard—Short sighted mortal—superficial observer of human nature—knowest thou not that there are secret impulses and unseen machinery operated on by outward causes or external agents, that set in motion and control all our actions? Ambition has been the locomotive by which I ever have been propelled along the rail way of life, and never did I start my steam to perform a journey, that I had not a blow-up before I got to the end of it.

Recorder—But the charge against you is that you were drunk.

Richard—Yes, and I have been so for the last ten years—drunk with disappointment and affliction; a species of inebriation for which the tea-total society have yet offered no antidote.

"That's not he always says," remarked the watchman who had the honor of arresting Richard, "he's ever a goin' on with that 'ere gammon, swingin' his arms like a horator on the Fourth of July, and talkin' such big words that I'm blowed but I vonders he don't get the lock jaw! Vy, yer honor, he is a valkin dictionary, that feller is; but a reg'lar hard von on liquor."

"Base scavenger in the by ways of justice, hist thee!" said Richard, scornfully to the watchman; and then addressing the Recorder, he continued—"My bark of hope, your honor, was long since split on the rock of ambition, and you now see before you but the wreck of my original self. Sir, when I set out on my first voyage in life, my sails were well trimmed, the horizon was bright, the wind fair, and the sea such as a mariner could wish; but sir, I made for the port of love, and got wrecked ere I had made half a voyage." Here he turned up his eyes, and in an apostrophizing tone exclaimed—"Ever adorable Eliza!" and then despondingly added—

"She was not made Through years of moons the inner weight to bear Which colder hearts endure!

But she sleeps well, By the sea shore whereon she loved to dwell."

Recorder—I do not sit here to listen to a memoir of your life, nor a monody to your Eliza.

Richard—nor do I come here to tell it. I am charged with being drunk; I admit the charge, and claim the right of being heard in justification. Now, sir, I shall drop metaphor and proceed. Thinking to bury my reminiscence of love in Lethe's stream, I turned my thought to war, and was near getting buried in the swamps of Florida. I was ambitious to have my name inscribed on the same roll with the heroes of my country; but I too often found it was not even enrolled on the mess roll. Instead of a wreath of laurels on my brow, I came home with a gash on it, made by an Indian's tomahawk; and instead of the acclamations of my countrymen for my bravery, the only thing I got was the ague. Still (continued Richard) I was not satisfied. Ambition still beckoned me on, and she pointed to politics as the certain road to success. Well, sir, I entered on it; attended ward meetings—went to barbecues—made stump-speeches—told my "friends and fellow citizens" that a crisis had ar-

rived in the affairs of the country; that the Constitution was in danger; that the ship of state was sinking; and that unless I was elected, the whole country, including the disputed territory, would inevitably go to Davy Jones' locker some fine morning. Here again, my evil genius interfered, for when the election came on, my short-sighted constituents gave me but three votes! My luck—my luck again. Sir, they talk of mounting the ladder of fame, and ascending its topmost round. Sir, the simile is an incorrect one; there is no ladder to fame, nor any round to the ladder; if there were, I should have reached it. No, sir, fame is like a shaven pig with a greased tail, and it is only after it has slipped from the hand of some thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance, holds on to it.

Recorder—If fame and notoriety be synonymous, you have now gained what you have been so long in pursuit of.—You will see your name in the columns of the Picayune to-morrow—glory enough for one day!

"Take him down," said the Recorder to the officer, and the clerk was ordered to draw out a commitment for Richard Wright for 30 days.

## From the National Intelligencer. FLORIDA.

We have now the pleasure of laying before our readers an interesting correspondence on the subject of the Florida Peninsula, between Judge Brackenridge, (of the late House of Representatives,) and Col. Wyatt, of Florida. It discloses some new and important facts in relation to that country. It appears that we have a tropical region within our limits, capable of producing all the choicest fruits of the West Indies. This circumstance, together with the valuable fisheries around the whole coast of Florida, must render this portion of the Union much more valuable than it has been heretofore considered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1841.

SIR: A few years ago, I read with interest a communication from you, on the subject of the Peninsula of Florida, and in relation to our difficulties with the Indians. I was struck with the facts mentioned by you; some of them new to me, and others corresponding with the information I had picked up from different sources, and with conjectures which I had formed. The recent operations of Col. Harney have also developed some important facts connected with this subject. Your ideas of the difficulties to be encountered in the subjugation of the Indians, and the best mode to be adopted to bring them to terms, seemed to me more satisfactory than any thing I had seen. But my object in addressing you is to draw forth information in relation to the country which, in all probability will soon be freed from the enemy, who has so long baffled the efforts of our military commanders. I will take the liberty of propounding a few questions, which may aid in directing your attention particularly to those matters, that appear to me interesting, as your opportunities of information have been extensive, both from personal observation, and from information obtained at second hand.

Is the extensive grassy tract called the Everglades elevated above the ocean, or is it a low marsh, affected by the tides by means of the streams which connect with the Gulf on one side, and the Atlantic on the other?

If the Everglades form an elevated plain, what is the general elevation above the ocean? Could the surplus water be drained off by means of the streams which empty themselves into the Gulf of Mexico?—From the account of Col. Harney's expedition, it appears that the streams have considerable fall, and at their head he had to cross a kind of ridge which confined the vast grassy sheet of shallow water which he entered.

Are the glades at any time dry, and how long do they continue overflowed by the water accumulated by the heavy tropical rains? What is the number and extent of the islands or scattered bodies of land elevated above the general surface? What is the nature of the soil where, with the exception of the lakes, the Everglades are dry? What is the extent, depth and character of the lakes?

Is the Peninsula generally based on coral limestone, like Key West, where the soil is naturally rich? Is this lime stone hard or soft, and at what depth generally below the surface?

How far from the Point of Florida does the tropical region extend? that is, the region free from frost, and adapted to the culture of the tropical fruits, such as the lime, the banana, the pine apple, the cocoa, the date, the orange and lemons, &c. Is the nopal and the cochineal secret a native of the tropical part of Florida? Does the cotton tree grow wild? What other valuable productions, such as manilla, hemp, &c., are natural productions of Florida, and how far north can these productions be introduced to advantage?

What is the supposed value of an acre in tropical fruits, compared to plantations of sugar, coffee, or cotton? If the Ever-

glades could be drained, what extent of land would be gained for cultivation?—Could the Manilla hemp be cultivated in Florida generally? Can the Vanilla, and what is called Havana tobacco, be cultivated?

What interior navigation by steam could be created by improvements of the rivers which connect with the Everglades, and which might be connected with the Lakes?

The answers to these questions may be very interesting to the country. I have for many years entertained an opinion that the Peninsula of Florida would be found of great value on account of its tropical climate, which would enable us to raise the tropical fruits for which immense sums are annually expended in the West Indies, and even in countries across the ocean. One acre planted in such fruits would be worth more than fifty in cotton. The cultivation of the Manilla hemp, I am inclined to think, might be successful in Florida, and in parts of Georgia and Alabama. A few years ago I addressed a letter to Mr. Adams, chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, stating that it was a natural production of every part of Florida, growing in the poorest soil, and that all that was necessary was to plant it and cultivate it; but that the plantation being once formed, as the plant is perennial, it might remain for many years, and be annually cut. Mr. Perrine, who was at that time applying for a grant of land, positively denied the existence of the plant in Florida, and declared that it would only suit the tropical region. Since then, the grass rope (made from the Manilla hemp) has become an article of importance; it is used on all our steamboats, and for a thousand purposes for which the common hemp was formerly in use. It is cultivated extensively in the sandy lands near Capeachy, or Merida. Would it not be well to procure some one from that district, acquainted with its culture? I had a Mexican in my employment for a short time who was from that neighborhood, and who first pointed out to me this valuable plant as growing in Florida, and occasionally used it for making halters and ropes for common purposes.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.  
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.  
Col. WM. WYATT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1841.  
DEAR SIR:—Your esteemed letter of the 22d instant has been received. My thanks are due to you for the flattering notice which you have taken of a communication written by me, some years since, relative to the peninsula of Florida, and the war in that quarter. This communication was written soon after the commencement of hostilities on the part of the Indians, and after I had become satisfied that the policy of the Government as well as the plan of operations to terminate the war was radically defective, as time has most fully shown.

Two years before the war I explored that portion of Florida, and at once saw the difficulty that would arise, should the Indians refuse to emigrate, in consequence of the peculiar character of the country which they then occupied, and could occupy in case of war. With a view to place the Government in possession of these facts, as well as many others relating to their numbers, character, and temper, and their connection with the Spanish fisheries on the coast and the Island of Cuba, with all of which the General Government seemed to be almost totally unacquainted, I placed in the hands of General Thompson, the Indian Agent, at his request, a letter to the Secretary of War, explaining and recommending what I then conceived to be, and which I am now fully satisfied were, the proper preliminary steps to be taken before any attempt was made to enforce the conditions of the treaty with those Indian tribes. Those recommendations, like many others of a similar character from other individuals, were all disregarded. Indeed, such was the want of correct information possessed by the Government in regard to its Indian relations in Florida, that at the time I wrote the letter to which you allude, estimating the number of the Florida Indians at about six thousand, Gen. Cass, Secretary of War, then declared that there were only about seven hundred!—In this letter, if I am not mistaken, (with a view to attract the attention of General Scott, who was then operating in Florida,) I suggested the very plan recently adopted by Col. Harney, for penetrating the Everglades.

The information you seek, relative to the Peninsula of Florida, I most cheerfully give; but to do so the extent covered by your important inquiries I trust, will not be expected in the space of an ordinary letter.

In answer to your questions generally in relation to the Everglades, I have to say that, from all the observations I have been able to make, I think there is no doubt that this extensive tract of country is at least from 20 to 30 feet above tide water, and is susceptible of being rendered perfectly dry by means of deepening and widening the various outlets or rivers that flow through it from the lakes to the sea. These glades extend from the head of St. Johns to with-

in 10 or 15 miles of Cape Florida, encompassed on either side by a belt of highland, through which these streams have cut their way. This belt of land on the Gulf side is generally fertile, based upon coral rock and marl, whilst that on the Atlantic side is sandy and less fertile. The soil in the everglades is very rich, with a deep black, and, I think, alluvial formation, which is only covered with water in a wet season, and after a tropical rain.

In the centre of those glades are several large lakes, which connect with each other and extend from within 20 miles of the Cape to the head waters of the St. Johns. These lakes are deep and navigable for steamboats or vessels, and are the sources of all the above mentioned rivers and outlets. I ascended two of them to the Everglades, and found them about the same point of elevation. The current, when I came into the glades, and near the lakes, became very rapid—this was however, at a dry time, and the glades were not overflowed by the water from the lakes.—These facts convinced me that, if the heads of these outlets or rivers were opened, by deepening and widening them, which could be done at comparatively small expense, these lakes could be kept at all times within their natural bounds; which would render the glades perfectly dry, opening to cultivation an extensive plain of table lands, of about eight thousand square miles, after deducting a fourth for the lakes, sufficiently elevated above both lakes and tides to be entirely free from inundations, and as healthy as the keys.

The tropical region of the peninsula, of which you inquire, reaches from Cape Florida about 200 miles north, where all the fruits known to tropical climates can be cultivated with certainty, as it is entirely beyond the region of frost. But many of those fruits, such as the orange, lime, lemon, and fig, can, doubtless, be cultivated with success much further north, as they are not affected by partial or light frosts.

The nopal, or prickly pear, on which the cochineal insect is found, is a native of Cape Florida, so is the cotton plant or tree; both grow wild in the forest, and the cotton tree is the same as cultivated on our plantations, differing only in the smallness of the leaf and pod, and the length and fineness of the fibres. The seeds are turfed, like our upland cotton, and need not be planted more than once in some three or four years.—The Manilla hemp is also a native growth of this region. In fact, it is to be found in all parts of the Territory, and can, no doubt, be cultivated as far north as the 31st degree of north latitude on the poorest sandy land. The Indians have always been in the habit of manufacturing it into ropes, mats, &c., and before the war supplied the first settlers with a variety of articles formed out of it, such as halters, lines, bedsteads, &c., at a very cheap rate. It was commonly known as the grass rope. Sugar, of course, can be cultivated with the same success as in the Island of Cuba.

I doubt whether coffee can be cultivated with advantage here, as it will not thrive well on land based upon rock approaching near the surface, as is the case in this region. The coffee tree has a long tap root, which penetrates the earth to a considerable depth, and cannot be sustained, as almost all other trees and plants are, by lateral roots. The Vanilla plant, which is used to a very great extent in imparting the fine flavor which they have to Spanish cigars, snuff, &c. is found in a wild state in all parts of South Florida, in great abundance.

The arrow, or counti roots, also abounds on Cape Florida on which the Indians, and even the white settlers in that region, prior to the war, subsisted almost exclusively. It is an excellent substitute for bread; and the process of converting it into the most beautiful and snow white flour is very simple, requiring nothing more than a common tin grater, and a bucket or tub to wash it in, for the purpose of separating the flour.

As for the production of tobacco of a superior quality in this region of Florida, as well as in portions further north, there can be no question. Indeed, the experiment has been already fully made, and has resulted in the raising of an article not inferior to that of the West Indies. Its flavor is thought by many to be superior to that of the Cuba.

You direct one of your inquiries to the supposed value of one acre of tropical fruits, compared with the same quantity of land planted in sugar or cotton. I have no positive data to govern me in this estimate; but I would say that one acre cultivated in orange or lemon, allowing two hundred trees to the acre, (not an over number, I think,) and producing a thousand to the tree, valued at one cent each, would yield a crop worth \$2000. One acre, planted in sugar, producing 2000 lbs. at 4 cts. per lb. would amount to \$80; the same in cotton, producing 200 lbs. of cleaned cotton, of the finest quality, at 30 cents, would amount to \$60. One acre, planted in the other tropical fruits, such as the pineapple, fig, plantain, or banana, would no doubt, far exceed the estimate for the orange and lime.

The labor necessary for either culture, I should presume, would be about the same.

Upon the subject of inland navigation by steam through this part of the Territory, it is my opinion that, at a trifling expense compared with other works of internal improvement, steamboat navigation can be established from Key Biscayne bar, at the Cape, directly through the centre of the peninsula, by way of the lakes, and the St. Johns, to Jacksonville, on the Atlantic side—having lateral communications, by means of the rivers referred to, to the sea.

Of the Islands in the lakes and everglades, I have personal acquaintance with some, and have only heard of others. They are generally very rich, and elevated to the same height above tide water as the belt of land referred to on the coast. For further particulars of the coast, keys, and islands, I beg leave to refer you to my report on that subject, published in 1834 in the United States Telegraph, and, I think, in other papers of this city.

I most heartily agree with you in relation to the importance of Florida, especially that portion of it lying within the tropical region, for the supply of those products which enter so largely into the consumption of all portions of the Union, and of which importations are annually made to our country from abroad under heavy duties. Indeed, Florida is important in many other points of view to this great nation. Along its coast, and around its reefs, the commerce of the great valley of the West, watered by the Mississippi, and its tributaries, must pass, and rely in a great degree for protection, in the event of a maritime war with a foreign power. Hence, the building of fortifications, light-houses and improving of harbors, on the coast of Florida, and the encouragement of population on its borders, by a liberal policy on the part of the General Government in the disposal of its public domain in that quarter, are considerations of immense interest to the whole Union, and more particularly to the people of the West.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks, as a citizen of Florida, for the many valuable services you rendered that Territory, while it was honored by your citizenship, and for the zeal and interest you still manifest in her welfare.

I beg of you to accept the assurance of the high respect and regard, with which I am your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WYATT.

Hon. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. of Rep.

## From the State Rights Republican.

Banks are supposed to afford a safe place of deposit for public funds. This is another mistake. Nearly two hundred of these safe depositories have broken, failed, within the last twenty years, and how many more will break during the same time to come, the wisest cannot foretell. There has been at least thirty times the amount lost to individuals, by making banks a place of deposit, there would have been if the people themselves kept their money.

Banks grow rich upon their own debts. If one individual gives his note to another, he pays his interest—the banks give an individual their notes (promises to pay) and the receiver pays them interest on their own debts. The more they owe, therefore, the more money they make and the richer they become. Who would not like the same privilege?—Jb.

## TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Among the stupendous reforms of the present day, nothing excites more grateful astonishment than the progress of the temperance reformation. It is as vast as it is deep, and thorough as it is extensive. It does not merely pervade certain local sections, or the visible surface of society. It embraces the entire Union, and its healing influence extends from the refined classes down to the most besotted bodies of men. Persons from the east and the west, from the north and the south, from populous cities and obscure villages, alike concur in speaking of it, as exceeding any thing in the annals of moral reformation. We find persons of every grade, who have been habitual drinkers, almost voluntarily abandoning their cups, and renouncing their accustomed habits of intemperance. Crowds of men, acted upon by common sympathy, or by some other inexplicable cause, are abandoning habits of intoxication, and joining in reforming those whose appetites, hitherto, they have helped to feed and inflame. Men who have been conspicuous for their habits of intemperance and lawless disregard of healthful laws of morality, suddenly are changed, and become exemplary and sober men. Nothing can induce a return to their former habits; it would be difficult to tempt these men again to pollute their lips with the "poison." Those who once needed the aid of friends to stop excess, now, in turn, are exhorting others to reform. The reformed every where have become successful and judicious reformers. God be praised that this vast fountain, from whence vice springs in such tawny shapes, has already met